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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/759,530	01/16/2001	Mireille Maubru	05725.0828-00	2122
22852	7590	04/05/2005	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			WANG, SHENGJUN	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1617	

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/759,530	MAUBRU ET AL.	
	Examiner Shengjun Wang	Art Unit 1617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 November 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10,12-18,20-34 and 37-44 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 13,15,23-29 and 37-44 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10,12,14,16-18,20-22 and 30-34 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ .

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 was filed in this application after appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, but prior to a decision on the appeal. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the appeal has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114 and prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 24, 2004 has been entered.

Claim Rejections 35 U.S.C 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10, 12, 14, 16-18, 20-22 and 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sweger et al. (US 5,482,704, of record) and Babenko (US 6,277,893) in view of Saint-Leger (US 5,919,438, of record), and Murray (US 5,720,964, of record).

3. Sweger et al. teach the usefulness of the amphoteric starch herein employed in cosmetic composition. The starch derivatives may be used as thickener or emulsion stabilizer, they provide cosmetic composition with excellent aesthetic properties of skin feel and appearance. See, particularly, col. 1, line 20 to col. 2, line 33. The starch derivatives may be employed in various cosmetic compositions, including skin care creams and lotion, the cosmetic composition may comprise various conventional cosmetic ingredients. The amounts of the starch derivatives

employed are depending on the type of cosmetic compositions, but generally in the range of 0.1% to 20%. See, particularly, col. 4, line 39 to col. 6, line 40. The starch derivatives are superior to Carbopol (a conventional thickener and emulsion stabilizer) in respect of thickening and emulsion stabilizing properties. See, particularly, columns 8-9. Babenko teaches particularly a stable oil-in-water emulsion for use in cosmetic composition comprising the starch derivatives herein as emulsifier. The emulsion is particularly useful in compositions such as creams, lotions, antiperspirants, make-up products, sunscreens, shampoos and body cleansing products. See, particularly, the abstract, column 5, lines 20-40. Dimethicone, a polydimethylsiloxane is particularly useful in making the emulsion. See, particularly, col. 6, 10-32.

4. The primary references do not teach expressly a composition comprising each and every cosmetic ingredient herein listed, alkyl ether sulfate, the particular cationic polymer, polydimethylsiloxane, and coconut monoisopropanolamide, and without fatty acid soap.

5. However, Murray teaches a shampoo composition comprising alkyl ether sulfates, e.g., sodium lauryl ether sulfate, silicone emulsion, cationic polymers, such as polymer JR 400, and a thickener. See, particularly, the abstract, col. 3, line 36 to col. 6, line 45. Saint-Leger teaches that coconut monoisopropanolamide is particularly useful in shampoo composition, particularly with alkyl ether sulfate. See, particularly, the example 1, in col. 4. Further, none of the primary references require the present of fatty acid soap when amphoteric starch is used.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to employ the starch derivatives herein as emulsion stabilizer or thickener (as taught by Sweger et al. and Babenko) to make a cosmetic

emulsion composition, and incorporate the conventional cosmetic ingredients herein disclosed to formulate a particular cosmetic composition, such as shampoo, and without using fatty acid soap.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the starch derivatives herein as emulsion stabilizer or thickener (as taught by Swagger et al. and Bambino) to make a cosmetic emulsion composition, and incorporate the conventional cosmetic ingredients herein disclosed to formulate a particular cosmetic composition, such as shampoo, and without using fatty acid soap because the starch derivatives have excellent aesthetic properties of skin feel and appearance, and are superior to conventional thickener or emulsion stabilizer. The employment of the particular ingredients herein, i.e., alkyl ether sulfate, the particular cationic polymer, polydimethylsiloxane, and coconut monoisopropanolamide, in a cosmetic composition, e.g., shampoo, is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because all these ingredients are old and well-known cosmetic ingredients, particularly in shampoo composition.

Response to the Arguments

Applicants' remarks submitted November 24, 2004 have been fully considered, but are not persuasive.

6. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

7. As to the teaching of Sweger et al., the examiner contends that one of ordinary skill in the art would have not review the particular examples as the full scope of teachings in Sweger et al.

There is no suggestion in Sweger et al. that the cosmetic care composition disclosed therein has to have fatty acid soaps. See, particularly, the abstract, columns 5-6 and the claims.

8. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, The teaching, suggestion and motivation are found both in the cited references and the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. Particularly, the primary reference teaches the superior properties of amphoteric starch herein in cosmetic composition, the secondary references teach the other ingredients herein employed are old and well-known cosmetic ingredients functioning as herein employed. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the amphoteric starch in a cosmetic composition and enjoy an reasonably expectation of superior properties disclosed by the primary reference, absent evidence to the contrary. Applicants further argue the rejections erred in picking and choosing with respect to other ingredients recited in the dependent claims. The arguments have been fully considered, but are found unpersuasive. Absent evidence showing results that are unexpected and unobvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, there is no issue for picking and chose. Selecting a cosmetic ingredient from the well-known cosmetic ingredients for the known function through routine experiments is within the skill of artisan, absent evidence to the contrary.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shengjun Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-0632. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan, can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



SHENGJUN WANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Shengjun Wang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1617